

Please insert the following new paragraph after the paragraph beginning and ending on page 8, line 3:

A2 --Figure 15 is a flowchart illustrating another non-aqueous method of laundering a fabric load in accordance with the present invention.--

Please insert the following new paragraph after the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 4:

The wash chamber 16 may be sealed and pressurized. The washing apparatus 11 may have means for pressurizing the wash chamber 16 to pressures of from about 5 atm to about 50 atm. When the wash liquor is dispensed from the dispensing means, the wash chamber may have a first pressure of between 1 atm and 50 atm. Further, the washing apparatus 11 may have means for reducing the pressure in the wash chamber 16 to a reduced second pressure less than the first pressure to remove any remaining wash liquor from the fabric load in vapor form.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

NE --FIGS. 4-12 and 15 illustrate various methods of washing fabrics in accordance with the present invention. For definitional purposes, a fluid that possesses no deterative properties similar to those properties found in conventional detergents, dry cleaning agents and liquefied carbon dioxide will hereinafter be referred to as an ideal working fluid (IWF). Examples of IWFs that can be utilized with the methods and apparatuses of the present invention include fluoroinerts, hydrofluoroethers, perfluorocarbons and similarly fluorinated hydrocarbons.--

Please insert the following new paragraph after the paragraph beginning on page 14, line

3:

VA4 --Another method of practicing the present invention is illustrated in Figure 15. The method begins with loading the washing chamber of a wash machine at step 60 by disposing a fabric load in an interior chamber of a wash container. In the method illustrated in Figure 15, the washing chamber is pressurized to an elevated pressure of between 15 atm to about 50 atm at

step 250. A wash liquor is delivered to the fabric load in the pressurized chamber in the form of a mist at step 108. The wash liquor is a substantially non-reactive, non-aqueous, non-oleophilic, apolar working fluid and at least one washing additive. In one embodiment, the at least one washing additive is added after the working fluid is added to the fabric load. The fabric load may be subjected to a series of spray jets which spray IWF onto the fabric load at step 109. Further, the wash liquor may be pumped from the washing chamber and resprayed onto the fabric load. Mechanical energy is then applied at step 111 to provide relative movement between the fabric load and the mist for a time sufficient to provide fabric cleaning. Relative movement may be provided by rotating the wash container about a horizontal axis. The pressure in the chamber is then decreased at step 112 to volatilize the wash liquor. The volatilized wash liquor is removed from the chamber and fabric load at step 113. The volatilized wash liquor may be captured and condensed for reuse in step 113.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 14, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--As indicated above in FIGS. 4-12 and 15, tumbling of the fabric, IWF and any additives including performance enhancers and co-solvents in the washing chamber is a suitable method of transferring mass, i.e. soils, from the fabric to the IWF and/or co-solvent. Other methods of mass transfer include rinsing, centrifugation, shaking, wiping, dumping, mixing and wave generation.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 18, with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Also, as indicated above in FIGS. 4-12 and 15, the application of air is a suitable method of dehydration or drying the fabric. Other methods of drying may employ centrifugation, liquid extraction, the application of a vacuum, the application of forced heated air, the application of pressurized air, simply allowing gravity to draw the IWF away from the fabric and the application of a moisture absorbing material.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Ne --As indicated above in FIGS. 4-12 and 15, the IWF and co-solvents may be recovered through the use of gravity separation, filtration and centrifugation. In addition, de-watering, scrubbing, vaporization, phase inversion and the application of an induced electrical field may be used in recovery and purification of the IWF and co-solvents.--

IN THE DRAWINGS

Please note that Fig. 8 of the drawings reflects a change from “- 10psi” to “-10psi” at step 112 to correct the placement of the (minus) sign to be closer to the numeral 10.

Please add new Fig. 15 to the drawings.

IN THE CLAIMS

Please cancel claims 1-20 without prejudice or disclaimer.

Please add new Claims 21-39:

21. A wash liquor composition for use in laundering a fabric load comprising:

- a) a non-reactive, non-aqueous, non-oleophilic, apolar working fluid, and
- b) at least one washing additive.

22. The composition of Claim 21 wherein the working fluid comprises a fluorine-containing compound selected from the group consisting of perfluorocarbons, hydrofluoroethers, fluorinated hydrocarbons, and fluorinerts.

23. The composition of Claim 22 wherein the fluorine-containing compound is $(CF_3(CF_2)_n)_3N$, where n is an integer from 4 to 20.

24. The composition of Claim 21 wherein the washing additive is selected from the group consisting of surfactants, enzymes, bleaches, ozone, ultraviolet light, hydrophobic solvents, hydrophilic solvents, deodorizers, fragrances, antistatic agents, antistain agents, and mixtures thereof.

25. The composition of Claim 24 wherein the washing additive is individually mixed with the working fluid.